

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 316 606

UD 027 286

TITLE Asian Pacific American Week. May 6-13, 1989.
INSTITUTION Portland Public Schools, Oreg.
PUB DATE 6 May 89
NOTE 28p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141) -- Historical Materials (060)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Asian Americans; *Cultural Awareness; Cultural Background; Cultural Differences; Cultural Interrelationships; Elementary Secondary Education; *Ethnicity; *Multicultural Education; *Pacific Americans; Resource Materials; United States History

IDENTIFIERS *Asian Pacific American Heritage Week; *Oregon (Portland)

ABSTRACT

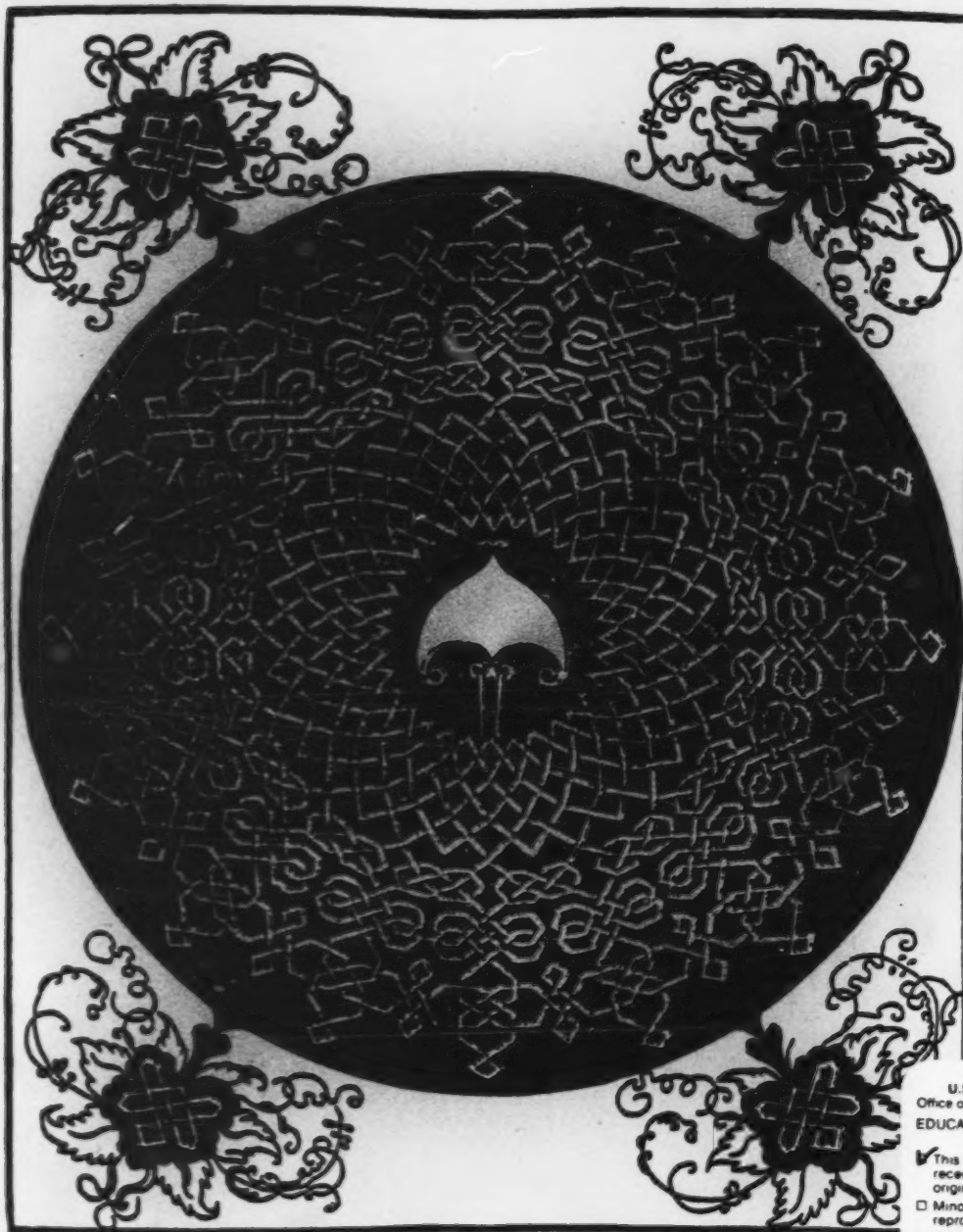
This guide provides information and resources for Asian Pacific American Heritage Week, May 6-13, 1989. It is intended to support the Portland (OR) Public Schools' multicultural goal of increasing students' understanding and appreciation of the history, culture, and contributions of different geocultural groups. The document contains seven sections. The first section, "Introduction," sketches the history of the week and identifies the origins of the more than seven million Americans who trace their roots to the Asian/Pacific Islanders region. The second section, "Proclamation," reprints President Ronald Reagan's 1988 statement authorizing the Commemorative Week. The third section, "Genesis of the Asian Pacific American Heritage Council," summarizes the history of the organization. The fourth section, "The Heritage Council," describes the organization's charge and activities. The fifth section, "A Brief History Timeline of Asians in America," presents a chronology of Asian and Pacific Americans in the United States. The sixth section, "An Asian View of Cultural Differences," contrasts eastern and western concepts and beliefs. The seventh section, "List of Asian Pacific American Organizations," identifies 12 regional, 19 state, and 17 national organizations concerned with Asian Pacific American issues. (AF)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

12/18/89

ED316606

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN WEEK



MAY 6 - 13, 1989

Multicultural/Multiethnic Education Office
Portland Public Schools

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

✓ This document has been reproduced as
received from the person or organization
originating it.

□ Minor changes have been made to improve
reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this docu-
ment do not necessarily represent official
OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS
MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Carolyn M. Leonard
Portland Public Schools

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

UD 027 286

Copyright © 1989
Portland Public Schools
Portland, Oregon 97227

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN WEEK
MAY 6-13, 1989

Dr. Matthew W. Prophet
Superintendent

Dr. Carlos Taylor
Director of Curriculum

Carolyn M. Leonard
Coordinator
Multicultural/Multiethnic Education

Dr. Mariam Baradar
Technical Support
Multicultural/Multiethnic Education

Preface

This publication has been prepared by Multicultural/Multiethnic Education Office of Portland Public Schools to provide information and resources about Asian Pacific American Heritage Week--May 6-13, 1989. The document supports the Portland Public Schools District's multicultural goal:

"...to increase student's understanding and appreciation of the history, culture, and appreciation of the history, culture, and contributions of different geocultural groups."

Special thanks should be given to the Committee on Appropriation of the United States Senate, Asian American Voters Coalition, the Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs, Asian and Pacific American Concerns Staff, and Asian Pacific American Heritage Council Inc. to name a few organizations who willingly provided us information.

Table Of Contents

Introduction	1
Proclamation	2
Genesis of the Asian Pacific American Heritage Council	3
The Heritage Council	4
A Brief History Timeline of Asians in America	5
An Asian View of Cultural Differences	17
List of Asian Pacific American Organizations	18

Introduction

Asian and Pacific Island communities throughout the United States celebrate Asian Pacific American Heritage Week May 6 - 13, 1989. The week was designated by Congress in 1979. According to Asian American Voters Coalition, currently there are more than 7 million Americans who can trace their ancestral roots to the Asian/Pacific Islanders region. They include: Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Vietnamese, Cambodians, Koreans, Thais, Asian Indians, Pakistanis, Samoans, Chamorros of Guam and the northern Marianas, and residents of the new Pacific Island nations of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia. The Asian Pacific American Heritage Week not only acknowledges the cultural heritage of Asian and Pacific Island Americans, but is also a time to recognize their history, accomplishments and contributions to this country.

Proclamation 5807 - Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week, 1988

May 3, 1988

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

We do well to salute Americans of Asian and Pacific ancestry for their accomplishments and for those of their forebears who through the decades have offered our land their talents, their determination, and a truly immeasurable gift, the treasure of their ancient heritages.

The contributions of Asian and Pacific Americans and their cultural vitality have benefited the United States in countless ways. Not least among them have been deep appreciation of the unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness that form the core of the American ethos, and the willingness and ability to defend these treasures always. Asian and Pacific Americans have won distinction in every field, and continue to strengthen our Nation with industry, initiative, and love of country; that is cause for rejoicing among all Americans, during Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week and the entire year.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 8, 1988, as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 3rd day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twelfth.

Ronald Reagan

Genesis

of the Asian Pacific American Heritage Council

by Mary and Mark Au

A decade has passed since the first Presidential Proclamation for Asian Pacific American Heritage Week in May 4-10, 1979. The concept of establishing an Asian Pacific American Heritage Week is credited to Jeanie Jew, Rudy Moy, and K. L. Wang. They formed an Ad Hoc committee to seek the support of two major national organizations: Organization of Chinese Americans (OCA) and Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) to lobby for the first Asian Pacific American Heritage Week on Capitol Hill. This lobbying effort was joined by Hayden Lee and Douglas Lee Young of OCA.

To obtain a Presidential Proclamation for Asian Pacific American Heritage Week, Congressional sponsorship was needed to pass a Joint Resolution in both Houses of Congress. The help of Congressman Frank Horton was solicited by the Ad Hoc committee as the sponsor to introduce a Joint House Resolution for the first Asian Pacific American Heritage Week. Congressman Horton introduced the Joint Resolution in the House of Representatives to proclaim the 7-day period beginning May 4, 1979, as "Asian Pacific American Heritage Week." Other principal sponsors of the Joint Resolution were Senators Daniel K. Inouye, Spark Matsunaga and Congressman Norman Mineta. Joint Resolution 72 was passed by the Ninety-fifth Congress during the second session on Thursday, the nineteenth of January 1978. Senator Matsunaga originally proposed an annual Asian Pacific American Heritage Week. However, the final Joint Resolution did not contain this annual designation. As a result, the Asian Pacific American Heritage Council still has to obtain this proclamation yearly.

After the joint resolution was signed by President Jimmy Carter on October 5, 1978, it was up to the Asian Pacific Islander communities to demonstrate its unity and show the nation its contributions. A festival of our cultural heritage was suggested to commemorate this historical event. The Washington Monument was proposed as the location to hold the Heritage Festival so that we would be able to expose the public to our diverse Asian and Pacific American achievements and contributions.

"It was said that it could not be done to unify so many groups of Asian Pacific Americans of diverse backgrounds." As you know, we accepted the challenge and have successfully unified the Asian Pacific Americans in the last ten years.

The Council was originally formed as an Ad Hoc Committee by Mark Au and Mary Lee Au with the encouragement of K. L. Wang to meet with various community leaders from the Asian and Pacific American Communities to organize the first commemorative event. This was the initial step in the founding of the Asian Pacific American Heritage Council. This committee met for more than three months to gain an understanding of each of the Asian and Pacific American groups before it began to develop and formulate an appropriate commemorative program.

The first Asian Pacific American Heritage Week Presidential Proclamation was on May 4-10, 1978. The first co-chairpersons were Mark Au and Gerald Yamada. To organize this historical event, numerous meetings were held weekly. New members immediately and spontaneously established a warm rapport, recognized mutual fundamental cultural values and attitudes, and by unanimous consent, evolved into a permanent entity. Formal incorporation as a non-profit organization was accomplished March 20, 1978.

Our primary goal then, which remains the same today, is to obtain a Presidential Proclamation recognizing the Asian and Pacific Americans as an integral part of American society.

Source: The Asian Pacific American Heritage Council Inc.
P.O. Box 1036
Alexandria, VA 22312

The Heritage Council

THE ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE COUNCIL is the main organization which plans, coordinates, and promotes the Asian Pacific American Heritage Week activities in Washington D.C. every May. The annual observance of Heritage Week has grown significantly since the first Presidential Proclamation in 1979 by President Carter. Today it is celebrated not only by those of us of Asian or Pacific ancestry, but by Americans across the nation.

The Heritage Council was formed to:

- 1) give recognition to the contributions Asian Pacific Americans have made to the American way of life,
- 2) share our pride in our cultural heritage with our fellow Americans,
- 3) keep the public and various branches of government informed of matters relating to the Asian Pacific people,
- 4) support, counsel and offer the combined strength of the Council to its member organizations in seeking solutions to the special problems of Asian Pacific Americans and,
- 5) serve as a central network to the Asian Pacific American community.

Who Comprise the Asian Pacific Americans?

Asian Pacific Americans are a diverse cross section of people tracing their ancestry to Asia and the Pacific Islands - China, Japan, Philippines, India, Vietnam, Taiwan, Indonesia, Guam, Thailand, Cambodia, Samoa, and many more. There are some 37 Asian American ethnic groups listed in the 1980 census. The term "Asian American" is an administrative convenience to include Moslems, Hindus, Buddhists and Christians. They range from the dark Aryan race to the brown-skinned Malay, Filipinos, Indonesians, to the many shades of yellow, (including those with Confucian backgrounds): Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, and Vietnamese.

(Source: *"The Chinese in America, Minority or Not?"* by William T. Liu, Ph.D.)

A Brief History Timeline of Asians in America

- 499 Priest named Hui Shen came to America reportedly in the year of Yung Yang during the Ch'i dynasty. (Ref.: Fusang by Steiner)
- 1763 Filipinos -- impressed into the Manila Galleon Trade (1565 - 1815) between Mexico and the Philippines -- settled in Louisiana after jumping ship. They built their villages on stilts and fished for their livelihood.
- 1781 One of the forty-six founders of Pueblo de Nuestra Senora Reina de los Angeles, now the City of Los Angeles in California was Antonio Miranda -- of Philippine ancestry.
- 1784 Empress of China, first China clipper ship to touch China, anchored at Canton.
- 1785 Three Chinese crewmen -- Asing, Achyun, and Accun -- were stranded in Baltimore for almost a year.
- 1815 Filipino settlers in Louisiana fought with Jean Lafitte against the British during the Battle of New Orleans.
- 1830 First census notation of Chinese in America (3); 1840 (8); 1850 (758). Census figures did not accurately include all the Asians in the U.S.
- 1843 On May 7, the first Japanese arrived in the United States.
- 1846 Two men "from Manila" applied for Hawaiian citizenship in Honolulu during the reign of King Kalakaua.
- 1849-52 Chinese arrived, some as indentured servants, during the California Gold Rush. The bulk of Chinese immigrants later became a source of cheap labor to work the railroads, mines, fisheries, farms, orchards, canneries, garment industries, manufacturing of cigars, boots, etc.

Source: The Asian Pacific American Heritage Council Inc.

- 1854 "The Chinese Six Companies" was formed for protection and self-regulation of Chinese communities.
- 1856 Foreign miners were taxed to prevent Chinese from panning for gold.

Hard working Chinese soon became a sore point with unemployed white community. Chinese showed willingness to work, often for low wages.
- 1859 Exclusion of Chinese from public schools in San Francisco.
- 1863 Recruiting for Chinese laborers began for the Central Pacific Railroad.
- 1868 Japanese contract workers arrived in Hawaii to work the sugar plantations.

U.S. treaty with China recognizing the right of immigration of Chinese for "purposes of curiosity, trade, or permanent residence" but expressly restricting the right of naturalization.
- 1869 On May 10 the transcontinental railroad was completed by driving a golden spike to join the two ends. This was a significant contribution of the Asians inasmuch as 90 percent of the laborers were Chinese immigrants.
- 1870 "Naturalization Act" excluded Chinese from citizenship and prohibited entry of wives of laborers (see 1910). Asian population exceeded 105,000.
- 1870s Nationwide recession caused West Coast labor problems. "Cheap Chinese labor" became the scapegoat. Mobs destroyed Chinese communities in many areas of California and other states.
- 1876 Economic collapse. Chinese were ready scapegoats. Riots and bloodshed directed at Chinese became commonplace in San Francisco.

Source: The Asian Pacific American Heritage Council Inc.

- 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act prohibited entrance of Chinese laborers, prohibited courts from issuing citizenship. It was intended to last for ten years, but extended to 1902. Passed at the insistence of California.
- Knights of Labor and Workingmen's Party (Dennis Kearney) cried "The Chinese must Go." Chinese merchants, particularly laundries and miners, were excessively taxed and certain occupations were restricted: medicine, teaching, dentistry, mining, railroading, and manufacturing.
- Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the U.S. and the Kingdom of Korea provided that Koreans could reside in the U.S., employ Americans, study and trade freely.
- 1883 The Japanese replaced the Chinese as a source of cheap labor after the Exclusion Act.
- 1885 A small group of Korean officials -- expelled following an unsuccessful coup attempt -- arrived as exiles in San Francisco.
- 1889 In Chae Chan Ping v. U.S. the Supreme Court decided that despite the Sino-American treaty of 1868, the U.S. could freely exclude Chinese under the Chinese Exclusion Act.
- 1890 The start of significant Japanese immigration, many of whom were male laborers from Hawaii.
- 1892 Geary Act prohibited Chinese immigration for another ten years and denied bail from writ of habeas corpus.
- 1896 In Yick Wo v. Hopkins, an important civil rights case, the Supreme Court decided that San Francisco safety ordinances -- racially neutral at face but enforced exclusively against Chinese -- were unconstitutional and a violation of the 14th Amendment.
- 1898 The Philippines, after the Spanish American War, was annexed to the U.S., as was Hawaii with 31,000 Filipino laborers.

- 1901 California's anti-miscegenation law was amended to bar marriages between white and "Mongolian." This law remained in effect until November 1948.
- 1902 Congress indefinitely extended the prohibition against Chinese immigration and the denial of naturalization.
- 1903 Korean contract laborers arrived in Hawaii. Subsequently, they moved to the mainland, often to work as railroad laborers.
- 1906 Hawaiian sugarcane companies began recruiting indentured workers from the Philippines.
- San Francisco school board passes resolution whereby principals sent all children of Korean, Chinese and Japanese extraction to Oriental Public School. This touched off protests by Asian-American parents.
- 1907 Recision of San Francisco school board resolution but only for children of Japanese extraction in response to protests by the Japanese consul.
- "Gentlemen's Agreement" between the U.S. and Japan restricted Japanese immigration of laborers. This was a prelude to the passage of a Japanese exclusion act by Congress.
- Recruitment intensified for single Filipino men to work in the fisheries of Alaska and the growing agribusiness of Hawaii and California.
- 1910 Angel Island was set up as a detention center for those Asian non-laboring classes desiring entry into the U.S. There were long waiting periods under inhumane conditions -- suicides on Angel Island occurred.
- The U.S. Supreme Court extended the 1870 Naturalization Act to other Asians, excluding them from U.S. citizenship -- a law aimed at the Chinese, later applied to all other Asian immigrants.
- The first "picture brides" came to the U.S. to marry Korean immigrants.

1911 When 11 Korean apricot workers were driven out of Hemet, California, the Japanese consul general offered to assist the Koreans. In an indignant remonstrance to the Secretary of State, Korean association in California asserted the separated identity of Koreans in America, refused Japanese assistance, and won de facto recognition of the Korean community in Washington.

Nationalist Revolution broke out in China. Chinese in America provided substantial funds to support Sun Yat Sen.

1913-20 "California Alien Land Acts" prevented Asians from purchasing land (directed at Japanese).

1919 The Korean Independence Movement and Declaration (3/1/1919) and the news of its brutal suppression by Japan, energized Korean-American churches and study groups to redouble aid to the Korean Independence Movement.

1920 Throughout the decade, Filipinos were subjected to anti-Oriental attacks in California.

1921 Special act directed against Chinese women: Chinese women marrying American citizen could not automatically become citizens.

1922 In the Ozawa case, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Naturalization Law, which meant that aliens (directed mainly against Asians) were ineligible for citizenship.

1924 Second Exclusion Act was especially hard on students who now could enter only at the Master's level.

Exclusionary immigration act completely ended Asian immigration except Filipinos, who were subjects of the U.S..

1925 Legislative Act made Filipinos ineligible for U.S. citizenship unless they served 3 years in the U.S. Navy.

- 1927-30s The Great Depression coincided with anti-Asian attacks and riots, especially against Filipinos who were concentrated in agriculture as stoop labor.
- 1930 An "official" -- apparently underestimated -- census of 45,208 Filipinos and Filipino-Americans in the 48 mainland states.
- Japanese American Citizens League held its first convention.
- 1932 Cable Act -- U.S.-born Chinese-American women marrying foreign-born Asian automatically lost their citizenship, although they could regain it through naturalization.
- Tong Wars. Tong was a mutual aid society in which members exchanged social amenities -- often those were secret societies whose aims coincided with those of organized crime and urban strife.
- 1934 Tydings-McDuffey Act declared the Philippines a commonwealth, guaranteed independence in ten years, declared all Philippine-born Filipinos as aliens, and restricted their immigration to 50 Filipinos a year, thus separating many families.
- 1935 Repatriation Act authorized transportation at federal expense to Filipinos wanting to return to the U.S.. However, those who accepted would lose their right of immediate reentry into the U.S. and -- since they were non aliens -- could only return as part of the annual quota.
- 1939 Korean-Americans picketed in Los Angeles against U.S. scrap iron and airplane fuel shipments to Japan. This was the first public demonstration in the U.S. against Japan's invasion of China.
- 1941 Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. Vigilante violence erupted against Japanese-Americans.
- Massive voluntary enlistment of Asian Americans into U.S. armed forces began.
- 1942-44 Executive Order 9066 incarcerated 110,000 Japanese (75,000 Japanese-Americans) in 10 concentration camps.

Source: The Asian Pacific American Heritage Council Inc.

- 1943 Magnuson Act finally repealed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.
- In Hirabayashi v. U.S., The Supreme Court affirmed the legality of E.O. 9066.
- Secretary of War Stimson permitted the creation of all-Nissei (second generation Japanese-Americans) unit.
- 100th Battalion, all-Nissei, was incorporated into 442nd regimental combat team.
- 1944 442nd regimental combat team landed in Italy. It suffered 314% casualties of unit strength and became the most decorated unit during WWII.
- In Korematsu v. U.S., the Supreme Court affirmed correction and constitutionality of curfew provision of E.O. 9066.
- War brides Act removed racial restrictions for Asian brides and permitted their entry.
- 1945-65 The Filipino-American population changed dramatically with the immigration of more women, family members and professionals: medical doctors, nurses, accountants, engineers, technicians and other white-collar workers.
- 1948 In The People v. Oyama, the Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional the California escheat action whereby California attempted to seize lands belonging to Japanese-Americans.
- Filipino-American Vicki Manalo Draves became the first woman ever in Olympic history to win both the high (platform) and low (springboard) diving gold medals during the London Olympics.
- Korean-American Major Sammy Lee won the gold medal in diving at the London Olympics, and won another diving gold medal at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics.
- 1950-53 The Korean War. Among the effects of the war and the continuing American military presence after the war, are the immigration of Korean war brides to the U.S. and American adoption of Korean war orphans.

- 1952 McCarran-Walter Act (Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952) conferred the rights of naturalization and eventual citizenship for Asians not born in the U.S. and set a quota of 105 immigrants per year for each Asian country.
- Japanese-American Tommy Kono won the Olympic gold medal for weightlifting - lightweight division. He again won the Olympic gold medal in 1956 for weightlifting - light heavy-weight division.
- 1955 Filipino-Americans were the second fastest growing ethnic group in the U.S., but they also registered a very low average income.
- 1957 Nobel Prizes in Physics were awarded to Chinese-Americans Dr. Chen-ning Yang and Dr. Tsung-dao Lee.
- 1959 Daniel Inouye became the first Japanese-American representative in Congress and Hiram Fong became the first Chinese-American Senator.
- 1959-69 "Confession Period" whereby I.N.S. established a procedure for regularizing status of illegal Chinese immigrants. During this period, 8,000 confessed.
- 1965 Discriminatory immigration laws end, opening up immigration for Asian countries.
- 1965-76 Rapid population growth, urbanization and the increasingly authoritarian character of the Korean government stimulated Korean immigration to the U.S.. The rapid increase of Korean immigration -- exceeding 30,000 in 1976 -- led to emergence of "Koreatowns" in Los Angeles and Chicago.
- 1966 Chinese-American Gerald Tsai started the Manhattan Fund and began the "go-go" years in Wall Street.
- 1967 Anti-miscegenation laws were ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Source: The Asian Pacific American Heritage Council Inc.

- 1968 Third World Strikes began in San Francisco State College, spilling over into UC Berkeley in 1969. These resulted in the establishment of Asian American studies programs.
- 1971 Repeal of Title II of McCarran Internal Security Act which legalized detention camps during times of national emergency.
- 1972 Marital law in the Philippines increased political activism among Filipino-Americans.
- 1974 In Lau v. Nichols, the Supreme Court ruled that the failure to provide adequate education to non-English speaking students was a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution.
- 1975 Shahir Kadir, an Indonesian entrepreneur, successfully challenged a discriminatory District of Columbia law which limited business ownership in D.C. to only U.S. citizens.
- The fall of Vietnam and Cambodia stimulated large-scale immigration into the U.S. of refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. Repression within Vietnam and Cambodia later resulted in large numbers of "boat people" escaping to the U.S..
- 1976 Chinese American Samuel Ting won the Nobel Prize for Physics.
- 1976-83 Eduardo Manlapit became the first Filipino-American county executive in the U.S., serving as mayor of Kauai.
- 1979 First official recognition for Asian Pacific American Heritage Week, May 4-10.
- Normalization of relations between U.S. and People's Republic of China.
- 1980 Asian and Pacific Americans, according to U.S. Census Bureau, numbered 3.5 million or 1.5% of the total U.S. population -- double the official 1970 figure.

Source: The Asian Pacific American Heritage Council Inc.

- 1981 U.S. granted Taiwan a separate immigration quota which facilitated family reunification efforts.
- Ku Klux Klan (KKK) of Texas burned boats symbolizing their opposition to Vietnamese immigration and programs.
- 1982 Chol Soo Lee acquitted by jury in San Francisco, California. A Korean immigrant, Chol Soo Lee, had spent 9 years in prison for a killing he did not commit. His case aroused great community support.
- Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1982 introduced in Congress. The omnibus immigration bill would have had an adverse effect on the Asian American community because of the employer sanctions imposed and changes in the preference system which allows for family reunification. Bill defeated through coalition efforts in House of Representatives.
- 1983 Immigration Reform and Control Act introduced in Congress. Congressional Committee issues report critical of incarceration of 110,000 Japanese Americans during World War II.
- In expression of humanitarian concern for abandoned Amerasian children of U.S. Servicemen, Congress authorized admission of Amerasian Children from Korea, Vietnam and Thailand.
- Asian American communities across the country were outraged by the probation sentence given to two men who beat Chinese American Vincent to death with a baseball bat in Detroit, MI. A federal grand jury later indicted the two killers on federal civil rights charges.
- 1984 Ronald Ebans was found guilty and sentenced to 25 years in prison for violating Vincent Chin's civil rights on June 28, 1984.
- S.B. Woo won the election to become Lieutenant Governor of the state of Delaware, the highest state office attained by an Asian American.
- 1985 Lt. Col. Ellison Onizuka flew on STS 51-C, the first Space Shuttle Department of Defense mission on January 24, 1985, thus becoming the first Asian American in space.

Source: The Asian Pacific American Heritage Council Inc.

1985 Dr. Haing S. Ngor won an Oscar as Best Supporting Actor at the 57th Annual Academy Awards on March 25, 1985 for his first acting role. He became the first Asian American ever to receive an Oscar for acting.

Dr. Taylor Wong, a Chinese American physicist, became the second Asian American in space when he flew aboard the Challenger on May 1, 1985.

1986 First recorded meeting of a President of the United States with a national Asian American organization. The Asian American Voters Coalition met with President Reagan on January 9, 1986.

Lt. Col. Ellison Onizuka, the first Asian American astronaut, perished along with the other six crew members when the space shuttle Challenger exploded on January 29, immediately after take-off.

Dr. Yuan T. Lee, Professor of the University of California, Berkeley Campus, was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry.

1987 HR 442, Civil Liberties Act of 1987 was submitted to the House of Representatives on January 6, 1987, and S1009, A Bureau to Accept the Findings and Implement Recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Location and Internment of Civilians was submitted to the Senate on April 10, 1987.

Ronald Ebans, after a retrial in Cincinnati, Ohio, was acquitted of the murder of Vincent Chin in April 1987. Mr. Ebans has not spent a single day in jail for the murder of Mr. Chin in 1982.

First formal signing of the Proclamation of Asian Pacific American Heritage Week in the White House. President Reagan was the first President to formally sign the Proclamation honoring the contributions and achievements of Asian and Pacific Americans.

Dr. Joy Cherian was appointed Commissioner of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the first Asian American to hold such position in the history of the EEOC.

Mr. Sherwin Chang was appointed Commissioner of the Civil Rights Commission (CRC), the first Asian American to hold such position in the history of the CRC.

- 1987 The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1985 was passed by the House of Representatives on October 15, 1987, passed by the Senate on October 17, 1987, and signed by the President on November 6, 1987. It is now PL No. 99-603, which raised the Hong Kong quota from 600 to 5,000 a year; and allow aliens who can prove that they were in the United States prior to January 1, 1982 to apply for temporary status and become U. S. citizens after seven years from the time of application. There were no changes in the preference system which allows for family reunification.
- 1988 A national park is established in American Samoa.
- President Reagan signs into law the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 which implements the recommendation of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The law apologizes and offers redress to thousands of Japanese-Americans who were denied civil rights by the U.S. government during World War II.

***AN ASIAN VIEW OF CULTURAL DIFFERENCES**

(With thanks to Dr. Mai Van Trang)

We live in time.

We are always at rest.

We are passive.

We like to contemplate.

We accept the world as it is.

We live in peace with nature.

Religion is our first love.

**We delight to think about the meaning
of life.**

We believe in freedom of silence.

We marry first, then love.

**Our marriage is the beginning of a
love affair.**

It is an indissoluble bond.

Our love is mute.

We try to conceal it from the world.

Self-denial is a secret to our survival.

**We are taught from the cradle to want
less and less.**

We glorify austerity and renunciation.

**Poverty is to us a badge of spiritual
elevation.**

**In the sunset years of life we renounce
the world and prepare for the hereafter.**

You live in space.

You are always on the move.

You are aggressive.

You like to act. †

**You try to change it according to
your blueprint.**

You try to impose your will on her.

Technology is your passion.

You delight in physics.

You believe in freedom of speech.

You love first, then marry.

**Your marriage is the happy end of
a romance.**

It is a contract.

Your love is vocal.

You delight in showing it to others.

**Self-assertiveness is the key to
your success.**

**You are urged every day to want
more and more.**

**You emphasize gracious living and
enjoyment.**

It is to you a sign of degradation.

**You retire to enjoy the fruits of
your labor.**

*Source: Indochinese Materials Center

LIST OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

Regional Organizations

1. The Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs
110 Prefontaine Place, Suite 202
Seattle, Washington 98104
(206) 464-5820
2. The Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs
1515 S. Cherry Street
Olympia, Washington 98504
(206) 753-7053
3. International Refugee Center of Oregon
1336 E. Burnside
Portland, Oregon 97214
4. Filipino American Society
National Historical Society
810 18th Avenue, Suite 20
Seattle, Washington 98122
(206) 322-0203
5. Chinese Benevolent Society
315 N.W. Davis
Portland, Oregon 97209
(503) 223-9070
6. Chinese Social Service Center
4937 S.E. Woodstock
Portland, Oregon 97206
(503) 771-7977
(503) 774-9712
7. Japanese American Citizens' League
618 S.W. Park Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97205
8. Indochinese Cultural Center
1336 E. Burnside
Portland, Oregon 97214
(503) 234-1541

9. Chinese American Citizens' Alliance
2035 N.W. Overton
Portland, Oregon 97209
(503) 224-4082
10. Chinese Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 1663
Portland, Oregon 97207
11. Filipino American Association
11919 N.E. Glisan
Portland, Oregon 97202
(503) 252-6393
12. Japanese Hot Lunch Center
Ikai No Kai
1333 S.E. 28th Street
Portland, Oregon 97214
(503) 232-5253

Other State Organizations

1. Hawaii Visitors Bureau
2270 Kalakaua Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
2. Pacific Area Language Materials Development Center
University of Hawaii
242 Maile Way
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
(808) 948-6842
3. Southeast Asia Learners Project
Long Beach Unified School District
Education Department
701 Locust Avenue
Long Beach, California
4. Japanese American Curriculum Project
414 East Third Avenue
San Mateo, California 94401
5. Arts, Research and Curriculum Associates, Inc.
310 Eighth Street, Suite 220
Oakland, California 94607
(415) 834-9455

6. National Asian Center for Bilingual Education
11729 Gateway Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90064
(213) 474-7173
7. Asian Languages Programs
Los Angeles City Unified School District
450 North Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, California
8. Intercultural Development Research Association
5835 Callaghan, Suite 350
San Antonio, Texas 78228
(512) 684-8180
9. Asian Pacific American Heritage Council Inc.
P.O. Box 1036
Alexandria, Virginia 22312
(301) 763-4179
10. Asian Pacific American Heritage Council
P.O. Box 8135
Rockville, Maryland 20856
11. Asian Voters Coalition
245 Panorama Drive
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20745
(301) 839-3430
12. Language Orientation Resource Center
Center for Applied Linguistics
3520 Prospect Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(800) 424-3750
(202) 298-9292
13. Asian and Pacific American Concerns Staff
U.S. Department of Education, HEW
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202
14. Asian and Pacific American Federal Employees Union
P.O. Box 7809 Ben Franklin Station
Washington, D.C. 20044
15. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
2213 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

16. Inservice Education Project
National Education Association
1201 Sixteenth Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
17. Asian Bilingual Cross-Cultural Development Center
Seton Hall University
162 South Orange Avenue
South Orange, New Jersey 07079
(201) 762-4382
18. Intercom
218 East 18th Street
New York, New York 10003
19. The Amherst Asian American Education Committee
P.O. Box 370
Amherst, Massachusetts 01059

National Organizations*

1. Asian Pacific American Chamber of Commerce
2. Association of Indians in America
3. Chinese American Society
4. Chinese Americans Citizens Alliance
5. Federation of Korean Associates
6. Filipino American Chamber of Commerce
7. Indian American Forum of Political Education
8. Indochinese American Voters Association
9. Indonesian American League
10. League of Korean Americans
11. National Council of Chinese American Voters League
12. National Federation of Asian Indian Organizations
13. National Vietnamese-American Voters League
14. Organization of Chinese Americans
15. Organization of Chinese American Women
16. Philippine Heritage Federation
17. Vietnamese Refugee Fund

***Addresses and telephone numbers available from Asian American Voters Coalition, 245 Panorama Drive, Oxon Hill, Maryland 20745. Telephone: (301) 839-3430.**